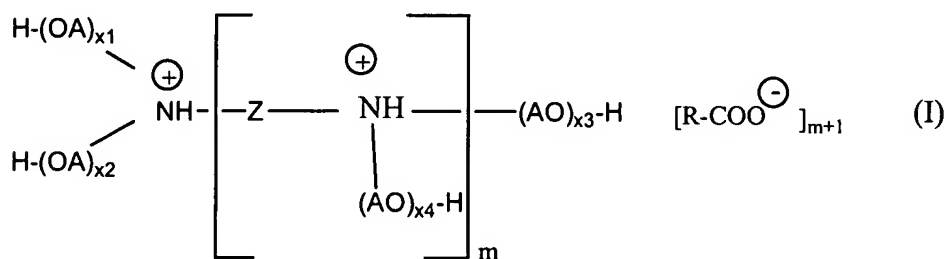


AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1- 12 cancelled

13. (New) A process for reducing carbon deposits caused by burning in the region of the injection system of diesel engines with and without direct fuel injection and/or reducing the corrosive action of a fuel which comprises adding an additive mixture of components A and B to fuel wherein
- i) component A is at least one additive having a detergent action which has at least one hydrophobic hydrocarbon radical having a number average molecular weight (M_n) of from 85 to 20000 and at least one polar terminal group,
 - ii) component B is at least one partially or completely neutralized fatty acid.
14. (New) The process as claimed in claim 13, wherein the polar terminal group of component A is selected from
- (a) mono- or polyamino groups having up to 6 nitrogen atoms where at least one nitrogen atom has basic properties,
 - (b) nitro groups, optionally in combination with hydroxyl groups,
 - (c) hydroxyl groups in combination with mono- or polyamino groups where at least one nitrogen atom has basic properties,
 - (d) polyoxy-C₂-C₄-alkylene groups which are terminated by hydroxyl groups, mono- or polyamino groups where at least one nitrogen atom has basic properties, or by carbamate groups,
 - (e) carboxylic ester groups,
 - (f) groups formed by Mannich reaction of substituted phenols with aldehydes and mono- or polyamines and
 - (g) groups which are derived from carboxylic anhydrides and have hydroxyl and/or amino and/or amido and/or imido groups.

15. (New) The process as claimed in claim 14, wherein component A is an acylated nitrogen compound which burns ashlessly.
16. (New) The process as claimed in claim 13, wherein the hydrocarbon radical is a homo- or copolymer radical whose repeating units are derived from monomers which are selected from propene, n-butene and isobutene and mixtures thereof.
17. (New) The process as claimed in claim 13, wherein component A is obtainable by the reaction of a carboxylic acid or of a carboxylic acid derivative with an amine which has at least one NH group.
18. (New) The process as claimed in claim 17, wherein the carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid derivative is a dicarboxylic acid or a dicarboxylic acid derivative.
19. (New) The process as claimed in claim 18, wherein the carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid derivative is a polyalkenylsuccinic acid or a polyalkenylsuccinic acid derivative.
20. (New) The process as claimed in claim 19, wherein component A comprises at least one polyalkenylsuccinimide.
21. (New) The process as claimed in claim 13, wherein the hydrocarbon radical is derived from reactive polyisobutene.
22. (New) The process as claimed in claim 13, wherein the fatty acid in component B is neutralized by at least one amine.
23. (New) The process as claimed in claim 22, wherein component B comprises at least one fatty acid salt of the formula I



where

R is C₇-C₂₃-alkyl or a mono- or polyunsaturated C₇-C₂₃-alkenyl, each of which may optionally be substituted by one or more hydroxyl groups;

A is C₂-C₈-alkylene;

Z is C₁-C₈-alkylene, C₃-C₈-cycloalkylene, C₆-C₁₂-arylene or C₇-C₂₀-arylalkylene;

m is a number from 0 to 5; and

x¹, x², x³ and x⁴ are each independently a number from 0 to 24, where at least one x is not 0,

and optionally at least one further fatty acid RCOOH, where R is as defined above.

24. (New) The process as claimed in claim 13, wherein component A and component B are present in a molar ratio of from 1:10 to 10:1.